ing of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day developed so much opposition to the recommendation of the President favoring the issue of thirty-year gold bonds that the subject was postponed until 3 o'clock on Monday after-

Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the committee, started the discussion on the bond proposition by calling up the President's message of yesterday. which had been referred to the committee. Mr. Bynum offered a resolution that the Resumption law of 1875 be so amended that in addition to the 5. 41/2 and 4 per cent bonds now authorized, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue no more than a 3 per cent gold bond for ten years. It was pointed out that the contract which the President has made with the syndicate which has agreed to take \$62,400,000 of the bonds requires that they be allowed to run for thirty years. On this explanation Mr. Bynum amended his resolution to meet that objection.

Mr. Reed then spoke for some time in opposition to the resolution. He argued, first, that a longtime bond was unnecessary, in view of the statements of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the National revenues will soon exceed the disbursements. He pointed out what he called the folly of a thirty-year bond, what he called the folly of a thirty-year solu-which will in the mean time go to a considerable premium and which must be redeemed at its mar-ket value or continue until its term expires, not-withstanding the condition of the revenues. He argued that no bond ought to be issued except a short-term bond, redeemable at the option of the Government after one year. His argument to-day

Government after one year. His argument to-day covered to a considerable extent the points made in his speech in the House on Wednesday.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, another Republican member of the committee, regarded the suggestion that the bonds should be paid in gold as an effort on the part of the foreign syndicate to dictate the financial policy of this Government. Substituting the word "road" for "coin" was a radical change in the system of this country, and one, he thought, that is calculated to discredit the past action of the Government in its other issues of bonds.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, another Republican

the past action of the Government in its classics issues of bonds.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, another Republican member, also made a strong speech against the proposition, as did Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, one of the Democratic members.

The discussion indicated that only two of the Democratic members, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bynum, were strongly favorable to the President's recommendation. Nothing was said by the other Democrats which would indicate their position upon the matter. Finally Chairman Wilson proposed an alternative proposition looking to the issue of \$62,000,000 of thirty-year gold bonds, to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per cent. Pending the consideration of this resolution the committee adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

J. P. MORGAN AND AUGUST BELMONT

HOME AGAIN.

APPLICATIONS TO THE SYNDICATE FOR BONDS-PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN \$30,000,000 TO COME FROM EUROPE.

J. Pierpont Morgan and August Belmont, who are the leading members of the syndicate which will furnish the Treasury with gold for bonds, returned from Washington yesterday. Mr. Morgan would not discuss the terms of the bond agreement, or make any comments on the situation, but Mr. Heimont had this to say: "The object of the trans-action is not the mere purchase and sale of bonds. action is not the mere purchase but is to assist the Treasury in carrying out the object for which it is in existence—the acquiring of gold and keeping it there by the best means at disposal. Naturally, then, one object of the syndicate will be to prevent gold being withdrawn from the Treasury for the purchase of the Bonds. Of course it follows that every one who is to be in the syndicate must have the same object in Applications have already been received by the

syndicate for the bonds, but it is not likely that syndicate for the bonds, but it is not many any but a few banks and some foreign banking houses will be allowed in the syndicate. Deposits of gold were made in some banks yesterday, presumably for the bonds, but it could not be learned low soon gold would be turned into the Sub-Treas now soon gold would be turned by the president's message the whole matter is apparently to be held in abeyance for ten days in the hope of authority from Congress for him to issue a 3 per cent gold bond. The official memorandum of the contract for the sale of the bonds, as made by the Administration and the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, was as follows:

and the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, was as follows:

The contract was made with August Belmont & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, and themselves, and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New-York, on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co., of New-York, on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and themselves, and provides for the delivery to the United States of 3,509,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States, to be paid for in United States 4 per cent. bonds. A large number of other banks and financial institutions are interested in the transaction, but their names are not mentioned in the contract itself. This department does not know in what proportions the various parties are to furnish the gold coin or receive the bonds, as this is a matter for arrangement between themselves. By the terms of the contract the parties are to bear all the expense of bringing gold from abroad, and they are, so far as it lies in their power, to exert all their financial influence, and make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury against withdrawals of gold pending complete performance of the contract. No bonds are to be delivered except in payment for gold actually delivered. In view of the possible failure of legislation in Congress, negotiations have been pending for some time here and abroad, and the terms of this contract are the best that could be procured with a coin bond.

The Government buys 3,500,000 ounces of gold at \$17.8016 an ounce. The gold is worth at the Assay Office rates \$18.60% an ounce, and this difference of 80 cents an ounce amounts to about \$2,800,000. being the premium the syndicate will pay for the bonds. This makes the price for the issue \$104.49 bonds. This makes the price for the issue \$104.49. The New-York banks which are believed to be in the syndicate are the First National, the Chase National, the National Park, the National Bank of Commerce, the National City, the Hanover National and the American Exchange. The gold holdings of all the city banks are about \$50,000,000. It is not believed that more than \$30,000,000 of the gold will come from Europe.

BALTIMORE BANKERS SUBSCRIBE. Baltimore, Feb. 9.-Alexander Brown & Sons were invited to participate in the new Government loan, and to-day telegraphed their subscription for \$1.125,000 of the bonds to August Belmont & Co. Mr. Brown declined to state the price of his purchase.

ANOTHER SLIGHT LOSS OF GOLD. Washington, Feb. 9.-Gold withdrawals to-day aggregated \$229,000, reducing the gold reserve to \$41,000,000.

NO MONOPOLY OF NEWS.

A VICTORY FOR THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED

instituted by "The Times-Democrat" in the effort to prevent the Southern Associated Press from fur-nishing news received through the United Press to "The Daily States," a newspaper of this city, was decided by Judge Parlange, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day in favor of the Southern As-

Farrar, counsel for the Southern Associated Press, argued that the case of the complainant was defective in that the United Press was a necessary party to the litigation. The counsel said that the averments of the bill showed that the complainant. "The Times-Democrat," was asking a court of equity to use the equitable writ of injunction to nable the complainant to establish a monopoly in the city of New-Orleans to all the news furnished by the United Press, that such a contract for a monopoly of the news was in restraint of trade and against public policy, and that no court of equity would lend its aid to establish or enforce any such

monopoly.

The decision to-day was oral. The Court denied the injunction sought on the ground that "The Times-Democrat" had failed to furnish proof making out its case as contained in the bill. Under the circumstances the Court could not grant the relief desired. It is the rule in the United States courts that where one Circuit Judge refuses to grant a preliminary injunction other Circuit Judges cannot be appealed to interfere. Judge Parlange, however, stated that in the present instance he would

OPPOSING THE PRESIDENT.

THE BOND ISSUE DISCUSSED BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

ONLY TWO DEMOCRATS FAVOR MR. CLEVELAND'S RECOMMENDATION—MR. REED ARGUES FOR A SHORT-TIRM BOND—CHAIRMAN WILSON'S PROPOSITION LAID OVER UNTIL TO-MORROW.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The discussion at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the bill of "The Times-Democrat." bill sufficient and legal excuse for not doing so. It had failed to do this. The case on its merits remains. Judge Parlange has not dismissed the bill of "The Times-Democrat."

WITH A WAR FLEET COMING.

HOW NAVAL EXPERTS WOULD DEFEND

THE COAST.

THE PROBLEM BEING TO RESIST THE ADVANCE OF A HOSTILE SQUADRON UPON NEW-YORK-RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE

Washington, Feb. 9.-The results of last summer's course at the Naval War College, just published for the information of Naval officers, contain some interesting recommendations regarding the defence of the Atlantic seaboard which were brought out through the studies pursued by prominent officers chosen for the duty. The principal focus of thought and discussion was the following problem, which closely follows the actual conditions which might confront the United States with its Navy now completed and building:

pleted and building:

War declared October 1; October 20, enemy's fleet mask Sandy Hook entrance. Force is six of the line, ten heavy cruisers, six scouts, ten torpedoboats. Forts and mines forbid present active attack. Coal base, Delaware Bay, temporary rendezvous for enemy's colliers. Enemy's scout vessels watch force in Gardiner's Bay. Enemy also assembles in Halifax a force prepared to descend uton our coast between Hoston and New-York with ultimate objective New-York. This force will sail from Halifax November 10; consists of ten line, twenty heavy cruisers, twenty dropedo-boats, ten destroyer and scout class, also a corps of 30,000 of all arms in 100 transports. Our entire force, except some local defence vessels at New-York Bay, the entrance to the Chesapeake and elsewhere, assembles at Gardiner's Bay and New-London, and organizes by November 10. This force is five him, two dynamiters and ten torpedo-boats. The enemy's probable plan being ultimately to approach New-York with its Halifax fleet, via Long Island Sound, prepare plan of meeting this demonstration; show best disposition of our forces.

In the solution differing views were developed,

In the solution differing views were developed, resulting in more than one strategic plan of de-fence; officers were divided as to the two principal plans for disposing of the American fleet upon the approach of a superior enemy. One of these was to withdraw up the Sound within the defences of New-York; thence to harass the enemy at either entrance as opportunity afforded, and deal a decided blow with the fleet, strengthened by the local coast-defence monitors, against one of his detach-ments, if from any cause it should be temporarily weakened. Narragansett Bay was found to be a desirable refuge, but the fleet could probably be sealed up there by an enemy, though forts and mines supported by a mobile force would deny him an entrance. Buzzard's Bay offers no protection from an enemy, but the construction of a deep canal from its head into Cape Cod Bay would create there a position of unique importance, strategical and tactical. Nantucket and Vineyard sounds have the highest tactical value as ports of refuge and sortie. With the overwhelming force opposed. the difficulty of navigation gives great odds to the United States fleet, which, by thorough acquain-tance with the locality, independent of buoys and lighthouses, can add fifty per cent to its tactical

The unanimous opinion resulting from the study of this problem is that in any such war the opera tions of correct strategy must lead to engagements fought in bays, sounds and other interior waters, and that study of the tactical possibilities of these waters should be thorough and unceasing. It was noted that these narrow waters would enhance the tactical value of both rams and torpedo-boats, and that torpedoes discharged from ships also would

have their opportunity.

Another fact which becomes apparent is that fighting ships drawing from eighteen to twenty-four feet, other things being equal, will be more valuable than those drawing twenty-four to thirty feet. In these waters where the principal combats are likely to occur the lighter draughts have much greater scope of action, larger areas of good anchorage ground and a choice of channels that may prove decisive in tactical crises. Sandy Hook, for example, offers several channels for draughts be tween eighteen and twenty-four feet, while ships drawing from twenty-four to thirty are restricted to one, the main ship channel. Inside the Hook a large area for anchorage or battle is available to the former, while the latter are restricted to a nere channelway leading toward the Narr Gardiner's Bay the same thing is true. The bar of Greenport Channel, leading into the inner waters and of great importance in war, is easy and safe for less than twenty-four feet, and intricate and dangerous for more. The same figures hold good for many positions of tactical value in Narragansett

Bay and the Nantucket waters.

This dividing line of twenty-four feet draught applies to this theatre of war only—that is, from Cape Cod to Delaware Bay. The next most important section, strategically considered, from Cape Cod to the Bay of Fundy, is characterized by deeper and bolder water, and the tactical loss of heavier draught is not so marked. On the other hand, the draught is not so marked. On the other hand, the coast waters south of the Delaware are shouler, and future tactical examination of that region will probably show that the dividing line between greater or less efficiency is eighteen rather than twenty-four feet. In the consideration of the stra-tegic position of this country in such theatres of war as the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico coal endurance becomes prominent as a factor, and a sumes a value much in excess of high speed. If higher speeds are to be maintained the acquisition of coaling stations on the Spanish Main is requi-site. It is declared expedient strongly to fortify Key West as a coal base and naval rendezvous Some of the conclusions of the college are as fol-

Key West as a coal base and naval rendezvous. Some of the conclusions of the college are as follows:

The limit of size and cost for ships of the line seems to have been reached and passed by modern navies. Naval tactics demand a number of tactical units with which to make battle combinations. If a nation's policy and economy limit its principal fleet to 60,000 tons, costing \$29,000,000, it is possible to construct four units of 15,000 tons and \$5,000,000 each, or ten of 5,600 and \$5,000,000, or fifteen of 4,000 tons and \$2,000,000 each. Our fighting ships should draw less water than those at present in service in modern navies. We should not strive for extreme high speed in fighting ships. The weight of guns and projectiles should not be unduly increased.

A certain rapidity of fire must be maintained. Until this can be secured for the very heavy calibres, they are tactically defective weapons. Theoretically, and in peace practice, three minutes is given as the time per round for the heaviest guns. In the confusion of baule there is reason to believe that this time will \(\text{t}_2\) six minutes. Records of Alexandria and the Yaioo, even with all allowance made, do not justify us in expecting less. The time between fires, regarded as an element of naval tactics, must be coupled, for intelligent consideration, with the speed of the fleets and their relative direction of moveman.

Officers should navigate frequently and for long periods the channels, sounds and bays of the coast. They should become expert pilots for heavy-draught ships in such waters as promise to become tactical strongholds and centres of strategic effort, such as New-York, Gardiner's Bay and Nantucket Sound. We cannot depend upon fishermen and local pilots in the waters of Nantucket and the Vineyard; they know the channels and shals for vessels drawing from twenty to thirty feet their knowledge is based upon little experience. No enemy, therefore, could procure skilled pilots for his heavy ships. Our officers' expertness, if gained by long pr

A \$5,000,000 MORTGAGE FILED. Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 9 (Special).-The Louis ville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company to-day filed a \$5,000,000 mortgage on their bridge and everything pectaining thereto, naming the Union Trust Company, of Indianapolis, and the United States strument is to secure the payment of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds of \$1,000 each, payable fifty years after date, at 4 per cent, interest and principal payable in sold





A. SIMONSON, NEWPORT COIL.

house for a complete and rich as sortness of Human Hair Goods empooing Singeing, Cutting, &c., by ex-artists: Hair Coloring in every shade a

A. SIMONSON,

21ST AND 22D STS.

MARRIAGES OF MANY KINDS

THE HISTORY OF WEDLOCK ILLUS TRATED.

INTERESTING PANTOMIME GIVEN FOR THE BENE FIT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

dopment of the ceremony of marriage were presented at Madison Square Garden last night before an audience of several thousand persons in aid of the New-York Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association. This is an association of teachers in the public schools in this city, having a membership of over 2,000 and having for its object the creation of fund for the relief of superannuated or disabled teachers. The pantomimes last night were extremely well received. The first represented "Marriage by Capture." In the earliest days of the world, it is said, the struggle for existence was so that female children were mostly slaught ered, thereby creating an inequality in the sexes, so that men were more numerous than women. gends of the forcible carrying away of women for wives are numerous, and the first pantomime represented primitive maldens around a forest fire, where they were surprised by barbarians and carried off. The second pantomime represented "Marriage by the first step in progress from th 'Marriage by Capture.' Edwin Long's "Babylonian Marriage Market, where all types of female beauty were represented surrounded by Babylonian nobies, citizens and Bedouins. This was followed by a "Jewish Marriage." in which Miss Birdie Cahn took the part of bride and Frank C. Le Render that of the bride

"Marriage of the Indians" was fourth on the list. This pantomime represented the marriage of Pocahontas, Miss A. L. Boynton taking the part of Pecahentas and W. G. Hadson that of John Relfe Pocahentus and W. G. Hudson that of John Relfe, the bridegroom. A Dutch wedding festival was represented after a painting by Tenlers, Miss Anna M. Foley representing the bride and Philip Robson the bridegroom. The programme was closed with a "Japanese Marriage" and "A Runnway Match." In the latter the scene was laid in Gretna Green. Thus taking part in this pantomime were Mrs. Martha Jaycox, W. G. Jones, Mrs. Julia J. Albanesi, S. B. Steel, L. M. B. Pratt and Frank Abbott. Between the pantomimes a battalion of the American Guard of Schoolboys went through a number of drills and were loudly chesred. The sons of naval veterans acted as a guard of honor.

The "Jewish Wedding" was particularly well re-

were loudly cheered. The sons of haval veterans acted as a guned of honor.

The "Jewish Weiding" was particularly well received. A canopy was held by four men over the bridegroom. The bride was led three times around the bridegroom. The rabbi removed the talith worn by the bridegroom and wrapped it around the two. They drank the sacred wine from the same cup and then the bridegroom dashed the goblet to the ground, after which followed darcing and a triumphal march to the house of the bridegroom. A dancing girl closed the restival.

APPLEGATE ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

THE LEXOW WITNESS ACCUSED OF STEALING AND PAWNING AN OVERCOAT- E SAYS MR. COFF WILL GET HIM OUT OF THE SCRAPE.

William C. Applegate, the Lexow witness, the Egreengoods" man and later Recorder Goff's ap-pointee as subpoena-server in the office of the District-Attorney, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Mar ket Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by William Long, the chairman of the Anti-Tammany Democracy of the XVth Assembly District. Long complains that Applegate and two others stole a heavy for coat valued at \$130 from him last Wednesday night. Applegate has admitted that he pawned the coat, but denies that he stole i He says it was taken by his friend Charles Fische according to the story told by Policemen Waltz station. Fischer, who was about to become a mem ber of the organization of which Long is chairman went with Applegate to the rooms of the associatio at No. 513 Eighth-ave. Instead of going in, however they took the coat belonging to Mr. Long, which was hanging in the hall, and walked off with it Applegate then took the garment and tried to pawn it in this city, but the pawnbrokers to whom he went recognized him and would not touch the coat. When the case was reported to the police of the West Thirty-seventh-st, station on Thursday mornprecinct, and from one of them learned that Apple gate had tried to pawn a fur coat early on Thurs day morning. They then traced Applegate and two ompanions to Hoboken, where they had tried again dispose of the garment without success. The

dispose of the garment without success. The men then came back to this city, and on Friday morning Applegate pawned his waistcoat for 50 cents and with the money thus obtained he went to Newark and pawned the cont for \$15. He then divided the money with Fischer and Charles A. Derance, of No. 522 Seventh-ave, who also had a hand in the alleged robberg.

On Friday night Applegate was arrested by Deering and Waitzfeider at No. 506 West Thirty-minth-sit. The two others were taken in charge a few hours later. All three men admitted the robberg. The police way that Applegate demitted that he was with Fischer when the latter took the coat. Applegate however, denies this and says he knew nothing about the robberg until Thursday, when Fischer went to him, told him that he had stolen the coat and asked him to pawn it.

Applegate took matters very coolly in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He said to a reporter: "This and t anything. My friend Mr. Goff will get me out of this scrape all right. I had to do something to make money, and since I was fired from the District-Attorney's office its been pretty poor plekings. I didn't take the coat, but I pawned it all right.

When the case was called all three men were When the case was called all three men were held for examination.

THE ELECTION OF BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

SENATOR BRADLEY THINKS IT SHOULD BE BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS, AND WILL INTRO-

DUCE A RILL EMBODYING HIS VIEWS Albany, Feb. 9 .- Senator Bradley, of Brooklyn has prepared a bill, which he will introduce next week, to provide for the election of Aldermen in Brooklyn by Assembly districts instead of by Sena districts, as at present. The president of the Board of Aldermen is to be elected by the people instead of by the Common Council under the provisions of the bill. Senator Bradley says that the present method of electing Aldermen and the president of the Common Council in Brooklyn is unrepresentative, and that under the system now in vogue the residents of a ward in many instances do not know who represents them in the Board of Aldermen He thinks the election of Aldermen by Assembly districts will also have a strong tendency to dissi-pate the influence of any machine over the Brooklyt Board of Aldermen.

GREENHUT MUST SHOW CAUSE.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH WHISKEY TRUST AFFAIRS.

Chicago, Feb 2.—Julian Mack this morning pre-sented to Judge Grosscup the affidavits procured from New-York in the Whiskey Trust case, in behalf of his clients, Charles J. Heinsheimer and S. L. Wormser. Both made additional affidavits, saying the use of their names as petitioners for a receivership for a Whiskey Trust was not nuthorized. A telegram to Runnells & Burry, counse for Mr. Greenhut, demanding that their names be withdrawn from the petition, was cited. The de nial was absolute and complete. Neither Heinsheimer nor Wormser had had any communication with President Greenhut in regard to signin heir names. Wormser had never owned any stock

Albert Goodhart, a member of the firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co., of New-York, made an affidavit to the effect that on the Tuesday after the receivers had been appointed he had a conversation with Mr. Greenhut by telephone. Mr. Greenhut asked him if there were any persons in his offic who held any stock in the Whiskey Trust, Goodhart replied there were not. Mr. Greenhut then asked him to send somebody to the Central Trust Company, and see if he could find two stockholders of record there, as he wished to use their names on a mere matter of form. He then told about the Whiskey Trust being in the hands of a receiver, and said Edward M. Lawrence had been ap-pointed receiver, but did not mention his own name. a receiverable for the Whiskey Trust was when

he read it in the morning papers. He immediately called up Mr. Greenhut, and demanded that the names be withdrawn. Mr. Greenhut attempted to argue the case, but the affiant insisted peremptorily that Heinshelmer. his nephew, and Wormser, a favorite clerk, be releved from the odium attaching to the use of their names, and to this the Whiskey Trust reluctantly consented. This affidavit was corroborated by others, from Phillip J. Goodhart and from Nathaniel Myers, attorney for the firm.

Judge Grosseup ordered the clerk to enter a rule requiring Mr. Greenhut to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of court. He then dismissed the case, so far as Heinshelmer and Wormser were concerned. The rule will be returnable on February 18. he read it in the morning papers. He immediately

THE BATTLE IN THE COURTS.

1011177

STRIKERS TO MAKE AN ATTACK ON THE TROLLEY LINE PRESIDENTS.

BROOKLYN'S MAYOR LOOKING INTO ASSAULT CASES-A REPORT BY THE CITIZENS' COM-

MITTEE-AFTER THE POLICE JUSTICES. Once again will the Brooklyn trolley-car strikers wage war with the offending presidents of the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue companies. The Attorney-General is to be asked to depose them from their offices on the ground that they have wilfully, intentionally and continuously evaded or violated the ten-hour law.

The action brought against Mr. Norton takes the form of a petition to the Atterney-General, from Patrick J. Kennedy, of No. 1,250 Prospect Place, a former conductor on the Atlantic Avenue Rail-road. His petition points out that according to law a legal day's labor on the street railroads of Brooklyn must be performed within twelve consecutive hours, with a reasonable time for meals. Kennedy alleges that Mr. Norton's company has been evading this law right along for years. He prays the Attorney-General to enforce the provisions of Section No. 1,781, of the Code of Civil Procedure, and bring an action to remove Mr. Norton from his office. Two o'clock on Tuesday is the time set for the petition to be presented.

Joseph Carney, of No. 340 Pearl-st., makes a like appeal to the Attorney-General in relation to the removal of President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Company. In his petition be alleges that he has been in the employ of the company on its Myrtleave. line for eight years, and that he has witnessed numberless evasions of the ten-hour law during that time. Mirabeau L. Towns is attorney for the

The strike proper is about lifeless. Special police men still ride on the front platforms of cars, and the strike has not been declared off, but cases of violence are infrequent, comparatively speaking, and another week will see the end of the great struggle A fire hydrant was opened on Gates-ave, near Sunvesant, early yesterday morning, permitting the water to flood the tracks. At the same time so one broke a trolley wire in front of No. 739 Gates ave, by grounding the current through a length gas pipd.

and Superintendent Campbell to inform him exactly what the police have been doing since the beginning of the strike. The result was that Superintende order to each precinct and sub-precinct command

Brooklyn, February 9, 1895.
General Orders No. 67-By direction of his Honor the Mayor, you will furnish in writing on Monday next, the 11th inst., the following information, to will. First the number of assauits committed since the strike began on January 14 that are in any way connected with it.

Second, the nature of the wounds inflicted.
Third, what hospitals the injured persons were sent 10, and whether they are still there or what became of them.

By order of the Commission

order of the Commissioner, P. CAMPRELL, Superintendent of Police.

The following report, which explains itself, was ent out yesteriay by the Citizens' Committee: The following report, which explains itself, was sent out yesteriay by the Citizens' Committee:

Rrooklyn, Feb. 9, 1895.

The committee formed for the purpose of securing funds to provide reasonable necessities for the National Guard while on duty in this city has reported to the contributors that it has a balance unexpended of 851 ll. This it has offered to refund pro rata to the contributors should they destree A any balance that may be left in its hands, regether with upward of \$500, since received, and any frirther amounts that may be contributed, it proposes to use in relieving and helping railroad employes or others who may have been injured by mob violence during the recent strike, or who have been subjected to special hardships, many instances of which have come to the knowledge of this committee and are now being investigated, including that of the beating of a woman, stripping from her shoes and stockings and leaving her lying in the snow, because she carried a dinner to her husband, a non-union railroad employe. It does not intend that the victims of atrocious brutality shall feel that their sufferings shall pass unnoticed in this community. The large mass of people who have no special interest in a context between railroad companies and their employes appland the courage of men who assert individual liberty against the terrorism of misleaders of organizations. Many and large contributions are solicited, in order that this committee may have the ability to carry out its plans in a broad and generous spirit, order that this committee may have the ability to carry out its plans in a broad and generous spirit, John E. Woodward, treasurer, care of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

WILLIAM V. TUPPER.

MAYOR Schieren is looking up all the charges against police justices reported to have been deregaged.

Mayor Schieren is looking up all the charges against police justices reported to have been derelect in their duties during the strike. Two police captains, Brennan and Dunn, complained to him that Justice Quigley had been in the habit of sit-ting up late at night in order to facilitate the release of men arrested for violence in connection with the strike. In this connection Assistant Cor-Gates-ave, court yesterday morning, accompanied by two stenographers, and demanded access to the court minutes in order to copy strike cases. This

court minutes in order to copy strike cases. This angered Justice Quigley, and a tilt between the bench and the bar occurred then and there.

"I have said nothing that reflected on you," said Mr. Yonge, "and if you have taken offence it is because of your own thoughts on your past and present record,"

"Sir," shouted the Justice, "I demand an apology, and if you do not retract I will lock you up for contempt of court."

Mr. Yonge's face flushed up, but he finally said: "In so far as I have said anything reflecting on the Court of Sessions, I retract."

The Justice finally concluded to accept this as an apology, and the Mayor's representative and his stenographers copied the records.

A TEA FOR THE BABY FOLD.

A tea will be held at the Waldorf on Saturday afternoon, February 16, from 4 until 7 o'clock for the benefit of the Baby Fold, 'It will be under the patromage of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Masters, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. John A. Barnes, Mrs. Louis Fitzger ald and many other prominent society people. It is given under the auspices of the Misses Masters's School Society, which is composed of the former members of that school at Dobbs Ferry. The Yale Glee and Hanjo clubs will be present, and it promises to be a most pleasant affair. Tickets may be obtained at the Waldorf or at Dards's, Forty-fourth-st, and Madison-ave.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FAIR AND SLIGHTLY WARMER.

the north of Montana. Light snow has fallen in the lake egions and the Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen in Colorado, Wyoming, Western Montana and in the Western Plateau region, and has generally risen elsewhere Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, except light snows in the Upper Missouri Valley, and rain n the West Gulf States. The temperature will remai searly stationary in the Northwest and will generally rise

For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair; slighty warmer; west to southwest winds. District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; slowly rising temperature; west winds.

generally fair; probably slightly warmer; south to south-For Western New-York, snow flurries on the lakes, followed by fair; probably slightly warmer; west wind

HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Bar. Inch. 30.0 TOP TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE 29.5

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as todicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

was fair and somewhat milder. The temperature ranged between 2 and 18 degrees, the average (11½), being 6% higher than on Friday, and 25% lower than on the cor The first intimation Mr. Goodhart had of the names of Heinsheimer and Wormser being used to get The weather to-day is likely to be fair and slightly

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS MAKE NEGATIVES The members of the Society of Amateur Photographers met last night at their rooms, in Wes Thirty-eighth-st., and enjoyed a smoking concert. T. J. Burton, W. E. Johnson and Ernest Warren composed the committee of "umpires" for the "disturbance." as the entertainment was called. They rendered fair decisions. After a programme of twelve numbers had been carried out, the amateur photographers made negatives of the large number of good things set before them, and spoiled a number of plates.

A MODERN LEAR. From The Gentlewoman.

aures as

From The Gentlewoman.

I heard a story of a Venetian "Lear" who was wiser in his generation than Shakespeare's gloomy king. Having divided his property before his death between his three daughters, he found that they were not so nice and considerate of him as he expected they would be. He therefore obtained a loan for a few days from a friend, of several thousand ducats, a sum much in excess of the value of his property; these ducats he allowed to be seen by his daughters in heaps in his room. He also let them see him deposit them in a large chest. After that he repaid the ducats secretly to his accommodating friend. He then made his will, by which he left legacies to a large amount to different charities, conveying the remainder of his property to his daughters on condition of their pledging themselves beforehand to pay these legacies.

The old man died; the daughters cheerfully un-

pledging themselves beforenand to pay these legacies.

The old man died; the daughters cheerfully undertook to pay the legacies as required by his will, anticipating from what they had seen of the ducats that a very large balance would remain for them. But when the pie-no, I mean the chestwas opened, it was found empty, and by Venetian law the daughters were held to their agreement, and very little was left them of the property bestowed upon them by their parent during his lifetime. I wonder if his ghost was there to enjoy the grim joke!

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sunrise 7:00 Sunset 5:29 Moon rises p m 6:55 Moon's age 15 HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 7:50 Gov. Island 8:12 Hell Gate 10:05 P.M.—Sandy Hook 8:19 Gov. Island 8:45 Hell Gate 10:38

INCOMING STEAMERS. TC.DAY.

F-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7
Vessel. Prom. Jan. 2. La Gascogne Havre, Jan 26. Frenca Priza Rhynland Antwerp, Jan 26. Red Sta-Manitoba London Jan 25. 4 Priza Bolivia. Gibraitar, Jan. 23. Anchor Llandaff City. Swanses, Jan. 22. Bristol Wittekind. Brenien, Jan. 27. Hamb-Amer
Brincipia Dundes, Jan 24. Arrow Irrawaddy Port Spain, Jan 30. Trinidad Taormina Hamburg Jan 23. Hamb-Amer Regulus. Matanas Jan 28. Cent Amer
Regulas. Dania Homburg Jan 29 Hamb-Amer Santiago Nassau, Feb 2 N Y & Cuba Umbria Liverpool, Feb 2 Cunard Abatia. Gibraitar Jan 27 Anchor
La Normandie

Normannia Genoa Jan 31	
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.	I
Mausdam Rotterdam Jan 30 Neth-Amer Westernland Antwerp Feb 2 Red Star Allianca Colon Feb 4 Columbian Allian Kingston Feb 7 Atlas	
	State of California, Giasgow, Feb. Allan-State

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1805. ARRIVED ARRIVED.

Steamer Colorado, Itzen, Galveston, with mise and passengers to C H Mailory & Co.

Steamer Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mise and passengers to W P Cyde & Co.

Steamer Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mise and passengers to R L Walker.

Steamer Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport, News, with mise and passengers to Old Dominion Ss Co.

Steamer City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mise and passengers to Old Dominion Ss Co.

Steamer City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mise and passengers to Old Dominion Ss Co.

Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 p. m.—Wind west, strong gale, cloudy; hazy off shore.

CLEARED.

CLEARE Son.
Steamer Old Dominion, Couch, West Point and Newport
News-Old Dominion Ss Co.
Steamer El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans-J T Van Sickle,
Bark Charles E Blee, Lunt, Wellington and Auckland,
N Z-R W Cameron and Arnold, Cheney & Co.

SAILED. SAILED.

Steamers Trinblad (Br), for Bermuda; Yumuri, Havana and Mexican perts. Werkenlam (Dutch), Rotterdam via Bouleane. Addrendack (Br), Kinston, Saxanlila, etc. 150 Grande, Remewick and Pernandina; Tiomo (Nor.), Barbodoes and Demarara; Cuffe (Br), Liverpool; Attila (Br), Isree; El Sul, New-Orleans; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News: Nacocche, Savannah, Old Dominion, West Point and Newport News; Parria (Ger), Hamburg (and anchored off Sandy Hock at 7:15 p m).

The steamer Kron Prinz Frederich Wilhelm, bound out, has anchored outside the Bar. THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Steamer Anchoria (Br), Young, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived at Moville Fabruary 9.

Steamer Croma (Br), Lord, from New-York January 20, arrived at Leith February 8.

Steamer Namadia (Br), Clarke, from New-York January 20 for Liverpool, passed Kimsale February 9.

Steamer Belgenland (Belg), Ehoff, from New-York January 30 for Antwerp, passed Scilly February 9.

Steamer Lydian Monarch (Br), Morgan, from New-York January 8 for London, passed the Lizard February 9.

Steamer Lydian Monarch (Br), Morgan, from New-York January 8, arrived at Amisterlam February 8.

Steamer Noordland (Belg), Grant, for New-York, sailed from Antwerp February 9.

Steamer La Bourgogne (Fr), Geffrey, for New-York, sailed from Havre February 9.

Steamer River Indus (Br), Noott, from New-York January 25 for Aden and Bounbay, errived at 8t Michaels February 9 (put in for coal).

Steamer James Turple (Br), Smith, from New-York January 22, arrived at Lishon February 8.

Steamer James Turple (Br), Smith, from New-York January 22, arrived at Lishon February 8.

Steamer Onligham (Br), Petersen, sailed from Palermo for New-York February 7.

Steamer Angerton (Br), Norris, from Japan and China for New-York, arrived at Suez February 8.

fiotels

A. THE TWO POPULAR FIREPROOF HOTELS. HOTEL GRENOBLE,

HOTEL EMPORE.

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Here are a few examples to prove that we can accomplish what others call impossible. For instance—Tomorrow we will sell 4-button Pearl White and Tan Kid Gloves, large pearl buttons, newest black and self embroidery, 75c., elsewhere \$1.25; same styles and shades in 8-button Mousquetaires, 89c., worth \$1.48; 12-button Mousquetaires, 98c., were \$2.35; 24-button Mousquetaires, \$1.79, worth \$3.90; Great Sale of Muslin and Cambrie Underwear—Drawers, Shirts, Chemises, Corset Covers, Night Gowns, 14c., 29c., 39c., 49c., worth from 18c. of \$1.20; 10c. and 18c. Handkerchiefs reduced to High.

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